THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXVII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1857. NUMBER 32.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10, Country Daily $6; Tri-Weekly $6; Weekly $3. Orwing Sabbath-day, if mailed $4; Weekly mailed $1.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for $30; Weekly—5 copy 2 years $8; 2 copies 1 year $3; 10 each; 20 copies for $30; 30 copies or over $1 each. Weekly mailed—11 copies for $10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

In Weekly Journal—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance.....50
A Paragraph continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

☞ The postage on the Journal, as charged by the post master in Louisville, is—

Daily, 10½ cents per quarter;
Tri-Weekly, 9¾ cents per quarter;
Weekly, 3¾ cents per quarter;

If sent to any postoffice in this State; and—

Daily, 21 cents per quarter;
10½ cents on Tri-weekly per quarter;
3¾ cents on Weekly per quarter;

if sent out of the State.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

Chas. Reed, Lexington.
Gerwig Bullock, Shelbyville.
J. S. Hobson, Burkesville.
J. H. Lewis, Scottsville.
W. P. Shute, Carrollton.
J. L. Street, Cadiz.
Wm. Gaines, Harrodsburg.
W. R. Gear, Richmond.
Wm. Woodland, Mt. Vernon.
M. Faulconer, Madville.
T. Walker, Paris.
Capt. D. M. Sterling.
H. H. Simmonds, Shepherdsville.
J. L. Barrick, Glasgow.
Wm. Johns, Jamestown.
J. W. Pruett, Frankfort.
W. L. Brown, Pembroke.
J. S. Hubbard, Hickman.
A. M. Haywood, Taylorsville.
Lyd. Ira Hall, Augusta, Ky.
J. Gerrard, Hendersonville.

Dr. G. Stovall, Lovelaceyl
J. B. Knott, Lebanon.
P. G. W. Sandidge, Madisonvl
J. H. Colt ns, Scottsville.
J. B. Perry, Russellville.
A. H. Ditto, Shelbyville.
H. McSherry, Buckhorn Mills.
T. H. M. Winn, Glasgow.
D. Geoghegan, Elizabeth town.
T. Lambdin, Hopkinsville.
C. F. Smith, Nashville.
Dyer, Shaw, & Co., Memphis
J. W. Carter, Gallatin.
Q. C. Atkinson, Memphis.

ALABAMA.

J. M. Davis, Florence.
J. D. Wilson, Huntsville.
J. D. Mason, Aberdeen.

LOUISIANA.

Kennett, Pitt, & Co., No. 70 Tchoupitoulas st., N. O.

TEXAS.

J. B. Root, Galverton.

MISSOURI.

R. T. Baker, Jackson.
Jno Quesenberry, Richmond.

ALABAMA.

Messrs. Convegton, Evansvl
J. Bee, Madison.

ARKANSAS.

J. M. Mc Gee, Russellville, Ark.

☞ Agents are authorized to receipt for subscriptions sent to our paper.

☞ Remittances by mail, when registered, at our risk.

☞ With the view of encouraging the getting-up of clubs for the Weekly Journal, we propose giving on the 1st of January, 1858, to the person who will send us

500 subscribers, a Gold Lever Watch, worth $150
300 do do do $125
400 do do do do $100
300 do do do do $75
200 do do do do $50
100 do do do do $25

the Daily Journal and a library of miscellaneous or agricultural works, worth $15.

75 subscribers, the Country-Daily Journal and a library of miscellaneous or agricultural works, worth $10.

To prevent a mistake, we will thank whoever competes for the above prizes to send us a written receipt, stating the number of subscribers sent, which receipt will be signed and returned, and on the 1st of January, 1858, must be returned to us. A strict compliance with our published rates is required.

Sample papers will be sent to any one requiring them.

The friends who have sent us clubs since the 1st of January, 1857, can compete for the premiums now offered, and we will credit them with the number of subscribers sent us.

☞ We have already spoken of the outrageous policy pursued by the Sag-Nicht organs throughout the country in lauding to the skies the foreign population, and trying to disparage and degrade the native-born to a level with the illiterate hordes of Irish papists and German infidels which infest our country. It is not enough for these Sag-Nicht organs to praise the patriotism, courage, and surpassing virtues of the foreigners at the expense of our own countrymen, but the Democratic President of the United States has, in a practical manner, demonstrated his belief that the true-hearted sons of the soil are not fit to be trusted with the public arms, whilst the vilest dregs of other countries, men who blindly obey the behests of their priests and demagoguing leaders, are considered entirely trustworthy. The blush of shame should mantle the cheek of every honest American at the degrading spectacle of a great nation, which has, in the opinion of its President, so far retrograded as to render it unsafe to allow the native population at the National Capital to have possession of the public arms. If this policy is followed, foreign mercenaries, by which the republics and empires of old were brought to ruin, will soon control our government, and the insolence of foreigners toward native-born citizens will be unbearable. It is but reasonable that the foreigners should think themselves vastly superior to native-born citizens when they are told continually that their devotion to the country far exceeds that of the sons of the soil, that their courage is undoubted, whilst native Americans are a poor cowardly set of ruffians, and that every characteristic of manly virtue adorns the foreigners, while the baser and more brutal passions govern the American-born citizens.

There are facts of deep significance in the conduct of the Mayor and other officials of Washington in regard to the recent election disturbances there. The time has come when every American who truly loves his country and her institutions should ponder well upon this subject and look into the fearful abyss upon whose very verge we are now tottering. The letter to the Boston Traveller which we publish, and yesterday was written by one who avows himself opposed alike to Americans and Democrats. It states that the writer's testimony is derived from "the principal actors," and it denounces the atrocious affair as a "massacre utterly unprovoked and useless." It is a candid and impartial statement. The facts show for themselves, in addition to the affidavits, that we have published. No partisan feeling prompts the correspondent of the Boston paper to suppress the facts in the case as the authorities have endeavored to do, and we see clearly the dawning of a day when this inhuman and unprovoked destruction of innocent life will receive the reprobation it well deserves from the voice of the nation. Why have the Democratic organs so suddenly become silent? Why have they so grossly misstated the whole affair, and, after trying to cast the whole infamy of the bloody deed upon the American party, why have they sedulously concealed the fact that only one *American* was shot where scores of Democrats, women and children, and negroes were killed or wounded? Why is this, but in continuance of their scandalous policy to vilify the American party by misrepresentation and calumny? The minions of the administration may hope to escape from punishment whilst they have the protection of the federal government, and doubtless the President, by his power, can avert all punishment from them, but a day of execration will ascend from the earth which has drunk up the innocent blood of these slaughtered victims, and the ears of civilized humanity will ring again with denunciations of this horrible and atrocious murder.

That it was premeditated is shown by the sworn statement of a Baptist clergyman of high standing and thirty years' residence in Washington, who heard the mayor and other leading Democrats in conversation, and distinctly swears that the mayor threatened "that they (the Americans) should have no children's play on that day, *that he would give them powder and ball.*" And well he kept his word. The Marines could be relied upon to shoot down American citizens. In the words of the Boston correspondent, they "*could be trusted because they were nearly all foreigners.*" Away with such injustice.

"Cowards are said mostly to prowl and purpled wrong. But tiger-toothed and venomous e'er pale right."

☞ In our report of the proceedings of the National Council we made a slight mistake, which we now correct and call to it particularly the attention of other American papers so that it may be corrected elsewhere. Gen. Scroggs moved to strike out the 13th, 14th, and 15th sections of the platform of February, 1856, of which the 13th related to the Pierce administration, and in lieu of the sections struck out the following resolution was inserted:

Resolved, That we present the American party to the country not as an *order*, not as a society, but as a *bold, unprofessable, conservative, national* party, standing like other political parties *openly* before the country, inviting to its folds all who adopt its sentiments and participate in its convictions. But nothing herein shall be so construed as to interfere with any organization which the party in any State for its own government may choose to adopt.

The platform as amended consists of the first twelve sections of the platform of 1856 with the addition of the above resolution. We shall take occasion as soon as we receive the authenticated proceedings to publish the platform in a correct and authentic form.

☞ The Democratic organs, with their usual alacrity to try to make political capital out of every occurrence, however trivial or disconnected with politics, have denounced Nathan Duboys for attacking a man named Tolbert, and cited the alleged attack as an evidence of "Plug Ugly" violence. The case was examined in the City Court yesterday and it was conclusively proved that Tolbert attacked Duboys. According to Sag-Nicht logic this is a case (in their own parlance) of the outrageous violence of the Sag-Nicht "rowdies," "bullies," "devils," "cut-throats," "vagabonds," "outcasts," "villains," "ruffians," &c., &c., to the end of the dictionary. Such miserable attempts to make political capital out of every street brawl are simply contemptible.

Hon. John Pettit, who came very near being a judge in Minnesota, and, according to Benton, still nearer being a "dirty dog," declares that the Dred Scott judgment of the Supreme Court is a "hell of a decision."—*Exchange.*

We think it altogether likely that Pettit says that the Dred Scott judgment of the Supreme Court is a "*hell of a decision.*" He is "*that sort of a fellow.*"

THE NEW YORK WAR.—From the New York papers of Thursday afternoon we obtain some particulars of the events of that day.

Gov. King, before leaving the city, was waited upon by Gen. Sandford and others, who united in assuring him that there was no fear of any further collision or outbreak, and that all will now pass off quietly, since the supremacy of the law had been vindicated. The Governor positively declines to have anything to do with the settlement of the Street Commissioner's question, saying that that is a matter solely for the courts to pass upon, and that he cannot be used excepting as a last resort in case of riot or disobedience of laws, when he will not be found wanting in either courage or firmness.

Any quantity of suits have been commenced against Mayor Wood for damages sustained by the assault and battery on the Metropolitan Police, through, it is said, his instrumentality. Nine persons, whose names are given, claim $5,000 each.

Warrants have also been issued in several cases for assault and battery upon members of the Metropolitan Police; and an order has been issued by Judge Hoffman commanding the Mayor to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in resisting the civil process granted by Judge H. on Tuesday.

The District Attorney procured from Gov. King an order for a special term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of Mayor Wood and others charged with riot, &c. City Judge Russell is also likely to be indicted for a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice.

In the habeas corpus case, Judge Russell read his opinion, in which he first defined his power of granting a writ of habeas corpus, and then went on to say that he could see no criminality in the act of the Mayor, and that the arrest was made upon affidavits which were insufficient. He concluded by saying that the defendant must be discharged.

☞ The business of collecting taxes in Kansas is prosecuted under difficulties. The free State inhabitants, who do not recognize the authority of the Legislature, give the tax-gatherers a reception which is anything but friendly. One day last week Deputy Marshal Fain went from Lecompton to Lawrence to collect taxes. On the farm of Mr. Jones, two men were cutting hay with a mowing machine, when Fain and his posse rode up. Without dismounting, Fain demanded the money. Jones replied that he had not the money with him, but would pay it to the collector at his house. Fain then ordered the men to stop their machine, which they refused to do. Fain then drew his pistol and presented it at Jones, who seized the muzzle of the pistol and wrenched it from Fain's hand. Fain then drew his bowie knife, when Jones struck him a blow with the pistol, which knocked him off his horse. Fain then mounted his horse and rode off, threatening to return with a force sufficient to take Jones. Fain's posse consisted of two men.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1857.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM MISSOURI.—This is the title by which Hon. A. G. Talbot, the Sag-Night candidate for Congress in the Fourth district, is known all through the district. It is well-deserved. We stated some time ago that this gentleman was preparing to remove to Missouri, and that he had already purchased a farm there and removed to it a large portion of his negroes and stock. From the preparations made by him, it was evidently his intention to move to Missouri immediately, and he has only consented to remain a few weeks longer in Kentucky to accommodate the Democrats of the Fourth district by making the race for Congress, because there was no man in the Democratic ranks fit to be made a candidate. Andy James and Timoleon Cravens and Jas. Crisman were *Democrats*. They did not carry with them the prestige of renegade Whigs and renegade Know-Nothings, but were simon-pure Democrats, and were unceremoniously thrust aside to enable a renegade Whig and renegade Know-Nothing to make a race for Congress as the Democratic candidate before he left the State.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Talbot would ere this have become a resident of Missouri if he had not been made the Democratic candidate for Congress. It appears from the following article which we find in the Columbia Statesman, published in Boone county, Missouri, that he had already made known his intention *very soon* to become a permanent resident of that State:

Emigrants to Missouri.—Our great State is daily affording evidences of vigorous and healthy increase, not only in wealth but in population. It is a source of satisfaction that the greater portion of emigrants coming among us from other States are persons of enterprise, industry, intelligence, and high standing in society. Many of them are possessed of wealth. The following from such emigrant to this State will be found favorable to the development of the higher and more refined qualities of civilized man; and we welcome our citizens that such is the character of the emigration to this and other counties.

Several heavy purchases of land have been made by Kentuckians in Pettis county, among them two of six hundred and six hundred and forty A. Duke, Esq., of Boyle county. Also, we learned in Sedalia, recently, from Hon. Fayette McMullen, of Virginia, newly appointed Governor of Washington Territory, that he had purchased a farm of near five hundred acres on Heath's creek, in Pettis county, to Hon. A. G. TALBOT, *a gentleman who for several years has been a member of Congress from one of the Districts in Kentucky. Mr. Talbot we learn, has also purchased a number of negroes to his farm in Pettis, and* INTENDS VERY SOON MOVING OUT HIMSELF WITH THE REMAINDER, BECOMING A PERMANENT CITIZEN.

We begin to suspect that "John O'Gaunt" has already gone to Missouri and that his master will "*very soon*" follow him. If Mr. Talbot should be elected we are sure however that he has scarcely the shadow of a chance), his whole interest would be in Missouri. He would be legislating for Missouri. He would be looking to the acquisition of political capital in Missouri, and he would be cultivating the affections of the Fressoil party of Mis ouri, which has already acquired a very formidable political strength. Are the Kentuckians of the Fourth District willing to be represented in Congress by a man who is virtually and for all practical purposes a citizen of Missouri? Are the slaveholders of the Fourth District desirous to have a Fressoil representative on the floor of Congress? Are the Democrats in the Fourth District anxious to give their suffrages to a renegade Whig, who repudiates Democracy, and a renegade Know-Nothing, who has taken all the terrible oaths of a Know-Nothing council? If so, let them vote for A. G. Talbot and have the satisfaction of knowing that the Fourth District of Kentucky has no representation in Congress, but that Pettis county, Missouri, and "John Bull" have, through the efforts of the Kentucky Democrats, representatives on the floor of the National House of Representatives.

The article quoted above from the Missouri paper is full of significance. It is a congratulation to the people of Missouri that the leading politicians of Kentucky are deserting the "dark and bloody ground" to become permanent citizens of their State. In this number Hon. A. G. Talbot is particularly enumerated. They crow over Kentucky. The men of "enterprise, industry, intelligence, and high-standing in society" are tired of Kentucky and are identifying themselves with the interests of the new, rival State of Missouri. Mr. Talbot has already moved thither the bulk of his fortune, his household gods are there, and, while he is canvassing the State of Kentucky as a candidate for Congress, his heart, his interests, his wishes, and his hopes are all elsewhere.

Mr. Talbot is a fit opponent of Americanism. The American party opposes most emphatically the election to political offices of men who owe an allegiance to any foreign potentate or power. Mr. Talbot has placed himself in this category, and it would be as proper and sensible for the people of the United States to elect to the Presidency one of the Lords of the British Parliament, as for the people of the Fourth district of Kentucky to elect as their representative to Congress a gentleman who virtually is a citizen of Missouri.

The opponent of Mr. Talbot is a Kentuckian by birth. He was born and has been reared among the everlasting hills of the Kentucky river. His interests are identified with those of his State and of his district. The people know him; despite their differences of political opinion they cannot help loving him. He is and always will be with them and one of them. They appreciate his ability and they have every guaranty for his fidelity to their best interests, and, when the case is fairly put to the stout-hearted, honest-minded yeomanry of the Fourth district, they can't help and they won't try to help voting for Smith person in preference to the gentleman from Missouri.

The Sag-Nicht organs may thunder their denunciations against Anderson, as the candidate of the Know-Nothings and the "Plug-Ugly" villains and cut-throats and vagabonds and devils and rascals and scoundrels and out-casts and rowdies and villains, but the people of the Fourth District know him and they know that those who support him are their neighbors and friends and honest, patriotic citizens, and they will elect him, too, by a triumphant majority over the "gentleman from Missouri," who has purchased a farm of near five thousand acres in Pettis county, Missouri, and has already sent there his favorite bull, "John O'Gaunt," and a number of his negroes, and intends *very soon* to remove there himself and become a *permanent resident* of that State.

The editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth had better not make statements about persons until he knows the facts. Col. Preston did not draw a pistol and threaten and a pistol drawn upon him. Mr. Bullitt drew a pistol until some time afterward. He and his friend understood the matter before he had pulled it out. There was no "attempt to assassinate" by three men. When a pistol was drawn upon his friend, who was engaged in a lawful act, he drew a pistol to save him. It would be much better to be sure of the facts. This whole affair will be matter of judicial investigation, and we shall see how much truth there is in these appeals to the fears of the people. Such publications without knowing anything but ex parte representations, are *Little Democratic*.

The editor of the Democrat should take at least a portion of this advice to himself. He is the mistaken party. Col. Preston was the *first* to draw a deadly weapon at the First Ward polls on Monday, the day of the Judicial election, as he was also the first who drew a pistol at that voting place on "Bloody Monday," the day of the great election riot in 1855. On Monday, the day of the Judicial election, Col. Preston assaulted a man who was present and *at that time unarmed* and presented his pistol at him. This was the first exhibition of a deadly weapon at that precinct during the day. Mr. Bullitt presented his revolver at the *back* of the same person. "It would be much better" for the editor of the Democrat to wait for the judicial investigation and be sure of the facts before publishing *his ex parte* representations."

WHEAT IN INDIANA.—The most encouraging accounts of the wheat crop in Indiana continue to reach us. In the counties of Boone, Carl, Clinton, and Tippecanoe the prospect was never better since they were settled, and fully one-fourth more breadth of ground has been sowed than was harvested last year. The crop of the whole State last year was about thirteen millions of bushels. This year it is estimated by those who have given the matter their particular attention to reach the amount of eighteen millions.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS IN TENNESSEE.—One of the Tennessee editors thus graphically describes the progress of the canvass between Hatton, the American candidate, and Harris, the Sag-Nicht candidate, for Governor in Tennessee. He says, in allusion to the well deserved thrashing that Hatton gave Harris at Fayetteville: "Hatton was on top at Fayetteville, has been on top ever since they opened the canvass, and will be on top 'unto the end.'"

☞ The editor of the Pittsburg Gazette is of the opinion that "the fierce Democracy, with their popular sovereignty doctrines, and non-intervention clap-trap, will have their hands full of trouble in regard to the affairs of Utah." This is extremely doubtful. From present indications, the affairs of Utah are not likely to cost the fierce Democracy a thought.

A SENATE OF CONSPIRATORS.—General O'Donnell, in his late personal vindication before the Spanish Senate, stated that there was not one Senator then listening to him who had not at some time or other been *an active conspirator against the government*. The remark created no particular sensation. It seemed to be regarded by his brother Senators as rather pointless than otherwise.

AMERICAN CANDIDATES IN LOUISIANA.—The following nominations for Congress have been made by the American District conventions in Louisiana: First district—George Eustis, Jr.: Second district—Glendy Burk; Third district—G. W. Watterson.

☞ The London Times think that our government was "perhaps wise in giving the Mormons rope." It was certainly foolish in not keeping hold of one end of it.

GRAYSON SPRINGS.—This delightful watering place is now open for the reception of visiters, and the present season promises to be one of the most interesting ever had even in Grayson. A splendid band of musicians has been engaged and will arrive at the Springs on the 26th inst.

We can assume all who may wish to enjoy a delightful period of recreation and relaxation this summer, that they will find no more agreeable place than Grayson. Mr. Clarkson is prepared with the finest accommodations.

N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, the Black Republican Speaker of the last Congress, is the *American* nominee for Governor of that State. Such a fact might open the eyes of the party in the South; but they will never know it. The organ will keep dark on the subject.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The organs of the American party have no need to keep dark on this or any other subject. It is not necessary for them, as it is for the Democracy, to conceal the acts of their party in the Northern States. They are willing that the whole world shall know where they stand and how they stand, for their principles are plainly and boldly and *unequivocally* expressed. They have no Kansas-Nebraska platform which means PRO-slavery at the South and *anti*-slavery at the North. Their principles are the same to all men, and all parties, and in all sections.

A few weeks ago the Republicans of Pennsylvania held a convention and nominated David Wilmot, the author of the celebrated Wilmot-Proviso, as their candidate for Governor. This nomination was heralded throughout the South by the Democratic organs, including the Louisville Democrat, as made by a fusion of the *Americans* and Republicans of Pennsylvania. Since then the American party of the Key-Stone State have held a convention and made a full straight-out *National American* State ticket. They nominated for Governor, Isaac Hazlehurst of Philadelphia; for Court Commissioner, Jno. F. Linderman; for Judges of the Supreme Court, Hon. Jacob Broom and John E. Brady—all true, tried, and unflinching National Americans, without a tinge of Freesoilism or Republicanism about them; and they adopted a resolution that no one should receive the support of the American party of Pennsylvania who is connected with any other political party than the American party; but not one of the Democratic organs in the South have had the magnanimity or the common justice to correct the misrepresentation which they had published. *They dare not do it*, for their only hope of success is not in the advocacy of Democratic principles but in the misrepresentation of the principles and purposes of the American party.

We find these Sag-Nicht organs now busily engaged in spreading the false rumor that N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, is the *American* candidate for Governor of that State. They know full well that Banks has been nominated by a faction that has split off from the Republican party and has assumed the name of "American Republicans." This convention is said to have adopted the Springfield platform, and it is the party supported by the Boston Bee, which was an ardent Fremont organ in the last Presidential campaign.

The Boston Patriot, a National American paper, says of this faction:

Now this is all very good, but will the Bee condescend to tell us what it can mean, when announced that Lee would on the 4th of July take a recess until the 21st of September. None of the Democratic papers can tell us.

Todd vs. Luckett, &c., from Franklin. Circuit.

This was an action brought by samuel Todd, the appellee, against Ben Luckett and Johnson Todd, to recover money which he alleged he had paid for them as sureties.

A judgment by default was rendered against the defendant, Johnson Todd, and Luckett filed an answer, in which he denied that the plaintiff was his surety, or that the debt sued on, if any, he had paid was his debt, or that he was liable to him. On the trial of the issue thus made no between the parties, the plaintiff introduced and examined Johnson Todd as a witness, who was rejected by the court on the ground of the admissibility as a witness presented the only question for the consideration of the court. Judge Robertson delivered the opinion of the court.

"That the fact that the witness was a party to the record did not render him incompetent. Under the Code, sec. 670, a witness is only incompetent when he is interested in the issue.

As a general rule a witness must have a direct and certain interest in the event of the suit to render him incompetent; if he is neither to gain nor lose by the event, and the verdict cannot be used as evidence in his favor, he is competent. A contingent, doubtful interest generally to be considered. (Miller vs. Field, 2 Mar. 16; Higgins vs. Morrison's Ex'rs, 4 Dana, 106; Duff et vs. Twyman, 1 Bibb, 340; Clarke vs. Robinson, 5 B. Mon. 5).

"That the witness in this case gain or lose, let the trial of the issue have resulted either way? He was liable for the whole debt, and if a verdict and judgment against the defendant would, as between him and the plaintiff, make him responsible for one half of the debt, the witness had a direct and direct interest on the side of the plaintiff. But if it would not have this effect, if the witness would, notwithstanding the verdict and judgment against the defendant, remain liable to the latter for whatever he might be compelled to pay in this action, then he could not derive any benefit from the recovery by the plaintiff in the suit against the defendant.

"The verdict and judgment in this case would not be evidence in favor of the witness in an action by the defendant against him for the amount he had been compelled to pay. He [sic] would not be affected by the proceedings in this case, but would be determined independently of them by ex rinsic testimony.

What then is the ground of the incompetency of the witness? It is not discharged from liability to the plaintiff by a judgment against the defendant. Notwithstanding that judgment, he still liable to the plaintiff for the whole debt. If there be a judgment against the defendant for the debt to pay, the witness is still liable to him for the whole amount and also for the costs of the trial, to that extent, increases his liability. He has no interest in the success of the plaintiff, unless it be to the extent as an advantage to him to suggest a defendant to the payment of the debt in the first instance, and even this somewhat, if it be one, may not result from a judgment against the defendant. The judgment against the witness may be enforced, whilst the judgment against the defendant may be less might remain uncollected.

"The interest which the witness has is not such a certain interest as renders him incompetent, but his attitude and the liabilities and rights he might derive from a judgment against the defendant should, according to the modern doctrine, go alone to his credibility.

"Both the question and those analogous to it the authorities are contradictory. In Lockhart vs. Graham, Strange Rep. 58, and of York vs. Bluff, 3 Mumf. 609, and Sec. 71, it is held that, in an action on a bond or note against a principal and surety, one of the obligors was competent for the plaintiff to prove the execution of the writing. And in the cases of Hackett vs. Wier, 5 Barn & Cress. 95, and of Hall vs. Smith, 12 Barn & Cress. 416, it was held that a witness who admitted he was liable as a par ner and who was called by the plaintiff to prove that the defendant also had a share in the concern, was competent to prove the fact.

On the other hand, the cases of Brown vs. Brown, 4 Taunt., 752, Mant vs. Mainwaring, 8 Taunt., 139, Ripley vs. Thompson, 12 Mees. & Wels. 56, and Cole vs. Dunn, 13 Mees. & Pick., 122, decide that in an action on a joint contract one of the joint owners is not admissible against the other to prove that he is jointly liable for the debt.

In the case of Benedict vs. Heron, 18 Wendell, 491, the case before the court that might result in the rendering a judgment against the defendant is regarded as not amounting to that legal certainty which is required to the law to create a disqualification. This opinion best comports with the disposition now almost universally manifested, as well in legislation as in judicial decisions, to diminish the number of exceptions to the competency of witnesses and let bow fit affect their credibility alone.

Judgment reversed.

FRANKFORT, June 23.

CAUSES DECIDED.

BETTY vs Moore, H'Harrison; affirmed.
Lewis vs Jamuary, Harrison; affirmed.
Hodges vs Givens, Harrison; affirmed.
Conway vs Moffett, Harrison; reversed.
Haviland vs White, Harrison; reversed.
Tevebaugh vs Tevebaugh, Bourbon; reversed.
Jamuarion vs Palmer, Rockcastle; petition overruled.
Leavall, Lewis, & Dillard vs Henderson Railroad, three appeals dismissed.

ORDERS.

Gossam vs Donaldson, Warren;
Dixon vs Gossam, Warren; affirmed.
Campbell vs Simmons, Warren;
Cowles vs Kirtley, Edmondson;
Robinson vs Robinson, Todd;
Fox vs Roberts, Todd; were argued.

[Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.]

Costa Rica's Claims to the Transit not to be Admitted—Policy of Mr. Buchanan's Administration relative to Central American Affairs Established.

WASHINGTON, Thur day, June 18, 1857.

The President has taken a decided stand in regard to the interference of Costa Rica with the Nicaragua Transit, and has declared that her claims to the Transit, whether founded upon contract or a disputed boundary, shall not be admitted. This is a bold determination and implies an entirely new policy on the part of the government—new, that is to say, the assumption of a direct control over the Central American States and their affairs.

It is a declaration of the very policy which, it had been supposed, Mr. Buchanan would have most especially avoided.

The Crampton-Webster treaty negotiated under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the principle of which was approved by Mr. Webster's successor, Mr. Everett, proposed to settle the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua on terms favorable to the former State, and Nicaragua rejected them for that reason. The protest of the Nicaraguan Minister against the acknowledgment of the claims of Costa Rica were always very earnest. That treaty project was generally censured by the Democratic opposition, and upon the ground that it interfered with the local affairs and disputes of the Central American States.

The President take the ground of Mr. Marcoleta against Costa Rica, but he differs from the position of the Democratic party upon the question of intervention. He decides in favor of taking a part in the contest between the two States, but decides to take part with Nicaragua, and against Costa Rica in this instance. Other cases may arise, in which the President, for the time being, if this principle be admitted and carried out, will decide upon other questions between these two parties.

The same question, when presented to another President, may be differently decided.

Mr. Buchanan's decision, in this case involves another point of importance. The late Administration looked quietly on, when the Nicaraguan transit was interrupted in various ways, and refused to take any steps to protect it. The present Administration declares that Costa Rica shall not block it up, and, of course, this involves a decision that it shall not be again suspended by another power, or by any other.

Still, again, another important point is established by Mr. Buchanan's declaration, to-wit: a general surveillance over the transit, independently of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and of any interfer ce of any other power in the Isthmus. Thus, if England should happen to take a different view, at any time, of this or any other matter of controversy relative to the transit between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and should take part with Costa Rica in the question, there will arise, necessarily, a quarrel between Great Britain and the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

Lieutenant Craven has received preparatory orders for building boats and making other arrangements for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, with a view to a ship canal. He will not start before October.

The Navy Department has made application to the War Department for the assignment of an officer to accompany Lieut. Craven in this survey.

The Varina will take the place of the Arctic, which will be employed by the coast survey under Lieutenant Berryman, in deep sea soundings on the coast of Newfoundland. The submarine telegraph, the Saranac, which has been ordered to the Pacific, will precede the Merrimac, as the flag ship, and take the place of the John Adams.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

Collector Baker has created some dissatisfaction among the Democrats here by appointing several individuals who were formerly prominent whigs to offices in the Custom House, including Albert R. Scholfield, Harman Yerkes, and Paul Pohl.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

In the Supreme Court this morning Judge Lewis gave his decision in the injunction case relative to the sale of the main line. He decrees that the State has a right to order the sale, and that the Pennsylvania railroad company or any other body has a right to purchase, but the Legislature had no righ to exempt purchasers from tonnage tax.

NEW YORK, June 23, M.

Three companies of United States soldiers departed westward from here yesterday on the Eric Railroad to join the forces detached for Utah.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) Journal says twelve regular Democratic candidates in that county are elected by an average vote of four hundred, and twenty independent candidates by seventy-five. In Douglas county the Democratic nominees average one hundred and thirty-five; independent one hundred.

CINCINNATI, June 23.

Dispatches from New York look favorable for the bonds of the Seneca County Bank. It seems that Atwood, the State Agent, has been holding them to secure a loan of $6 500 which he made to the State, though he has no legal claim upon the bonds. It is now thought that the notes are good.

COLUMBUS, Miss., June 23.

The Hon. Wm. H. McWillie was unanimously nominated for Governor of Mississippi by the Democratic Convention held at Jackson to-day.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1857.

☞ In the last Presidential campaign, through the adroitness of the Democratic party leaders, the slavery question was made the sole issue. Everything else was lost sight of. The South was induced to support Mr. Buchanan almost as a unit by the protestations of the Democratic organs and Democratic leaders that his election would secure the establishment of slavery in Kansas, and that the South would thus be strengthened and protected. The people of the South were panic-stricken at the prospect of the election of a Freesoil President, of a President pledged to do all in his power to make Kansas a free State. Many were persuaded to abandon their life-long political associations, and to rush to the support of the candidate of a party against all of whose principles they had for years sternly battled. They were assured that the "false and fatal" popular rights doctrine of Mr. Buchanan was the only hope of salvation to the South, and that his election was their only means of safety. They were told that by his election Kansas would undoubtedly be made a slave State and slavery agitation would be suppressed.

How have all these magnificent promises been fulfilled? The people of the South believed these Democratic demagogues; they fought the battle for them. They "passed the great defile that had threatened destruction to them and their all, emerged in the plains beyond, and, while the shouts of victory are still lingering on their lips, they suddenly find themselves betrayed into the enemy's camp, and beset on every side. Their great leader himself is steeped in the treason, and their great watch-cry of 'popular sovereignty' has brought them to the feet of their foe. They are lost—and, what is worse, *they did it themselves.*" They turned aside from the warnings of the organs and orators of the American party. They fell down and worshipped the "ugly idol" of squatter sovereignty. They would not heed our warnings and expostulations and entreaties, but rushed madly into the ambuscade which had been prepared for them, and now, humiliated, defeated, wronged, betrayed, and abused, they curse their own sad folly and the turpitude of their betrayers.

Not one single promise that was made by the Democracy has been kept. All have been faithlessly broken. Slavery agitation rages more wildly than ever in the Democratic party and the Democratic administration are sedulously feeding and fanning the flame. Kansas is acknowledged to be practically and irrevocably devoted to Freedom, and all this has been accomplished not only with the connivance but by the direct agency of Buchanan and his administration in enforcing the Democratic doctrine of "squatter sovereignty."

The Democratic organs that are devoted to Southern interests have been compelled to acknowledge that the election of Buchanan has inflicted a fearful blow upon the South, and that the Democratic party cannot be trusted to protect Southern rights and to promote Southern interests. The Charleston Mercury gives expression to sentiments that are beginning to be entertained by the masses of the people in every Southern State. In an article declaring the inability of the Democratic party to defend the South from Freesoil aggression, it says:

We do not believe that the Democratic party is competent to protect the rights of the South. It has been incompetent for forty years to give us a just constitutional tariff. It has been incompetent to defend the policy of internal improvements made by the General Government. It has been incompetent, with a united South supporting them, to keep abolition agitation out of Congress by the 21st rule. It has been incompetent to give the south equal rights in California. It has been incompetent to secure to the South the recovery of her fugitive slaves in the North, and *it has been incompetent to effect the object of South Carolina in Kansas.* But for adventitious circumstances, *such as Mr. Fillmore being supported by a portion of the North in the late Presidential election, it would have utterly failed to prevent the election of a sectional anti-slavery President.*

The Virginia Tobacco Crop.—The Fredericksburg Herald says: "We expressed the opinion the other day that more land would be planted in tobacco this season throughout the neighboring counties than had been the case for the last fifty years. Not only are our farmers planting, but we hear of ladies and negroes, who have an acre or two, putting as much of it in tobacco as they can conveniently attend or have attended.

The Wheat Crop in Virginia.—The papers in Southwestern Virginia speak favorably of the wheat crop in their section. They report the crop as somewhat late but as more than usually promising. The same accounts come to us from the Charleston (Kanawha) and Parkersburg region.

LETTER OF G. N. WALKER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 1st, 1857.

SIR: On the first of May last I entered into a convention with Commander Davis, of the United States sloop of war Saint Mary's, to evacuate the town of Rivas, in the State of Nicaragua. Justice to myself, as well as to the republic of which I claim to be the rightful and lawful chief executive, requires me to communicate to your Excellency the circumstances which attended this convention. And, in order that the events which led to the same may be better understood, I beg leave to narrate some facts connected with my presence and authority in Nicaragua, which have never been properly presented to the Government of the United States.

In the month of May, 1854, a few exiles from Nicaragua landed in the port of Realejo, declared against the then existing government of the republic, and recruited, within two months, possessed themselves of nearly all the principal places in the State. They soon organized a provisional government, of which Don Francisco Castellon was the head. It soon became apparent however, that, although the vast majority of the people of Nicaragua were friendly to this movement it was likely to fall through want of proper military force and organization. Castellon, therefore, sent to me, who was then residing in San Francisco, an eminent author ity for me to raise one men for the service of the provisional government. This order I received, because it was contrary to the act of Congress of 1818, and I sent back the message itself to open to me employ. This in one of the perplexities with which the United States is surrounded in the Territories will have to deal, together with fabricating or conferring titles to lands which may be derived in pursuance of the United States laws.

It is expected that troops and civil officers will leave for Utah by the middle of July or the first of August.

Colonel Richardson having declined the Governorship of Nebraska, Governor Isacks (?) will return to he Territory and resume his duties.

J. H. O'Neill has been removed from the District Attorneyship of the Southern District of Ohio, and it is probable that Stanley M. Hawes will be appointed in his place.

A. Pencher, of North Carolina, has returned home with the assurance of his appointment to the Governorship of New Mexico, vice Merriwether, who has tendered his resignation, to take effect in October.

PITTSBURG, June 23.

The adjourned Tax Convention met to-day. The county was very generally represented. The Committee of Investigation reported the following resolutions:

1st. That while we declare our conviction that the county of Allegheny, and the city of Pittsburg and Allegheny, are able and willing to pay every dollar of their honest and legal indebtedness, it is the duty of the people to avail themselves of the legal investigation, challenged by the County Commissioners and Railroad Directors, and to thoroughly investigate the conduct of these officials in the issue of the county bonds and warrants for the payment of railroad interest and recent newspaper publications, and as to the legality of the tax and taxes now proposed to be assessed for these purposes.

The second resolution recommends measures being taken respecting the transfer of stock held by the company in all the railroads in which it is interested, and the collection of such dividends as may be due upon the subscribed, to all the holders of bonds issued for the payment of such stock, or to the trustees for the benefit of said holders, and until the

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOR STATE TREASURER,
THOMAS L. JONES,
of Campbell County.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st District.—Owen Grimes.
2d do James L. Johnson.
3d do Warner L. Underwood.
4th do Wm. C. Anderson.
7th do Humphrey Marshall.
8th do Roger W. Hanson.
9th do Leander M. Cox.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857.

SLAVERY AGITATION—ITS EFFECTS.—In all the Southern States in which elections are soon to be held, the Democratic organs and Democratic speakers are doing all in their power to make the slavery question again the only issue in the canvass. They avoid all controversy upon the principles of the American party. They contest themselves with clamorous denunciations of the secrecy that has long since been abandoned and of the proscription which never existed except in their own distorted misrepresentations of American principles. The gist of all the speeches of these Democratic speakers is a long disquisition on the slavery question. They appeal continually to the passions and sectional prejudices of their audiences, and, not daring to trust their party position to the investigation of calm reason, they try to arouse passion alone, for passion may have no chance to act. They try to array the South against the North. All they want is to *agitate*, to make the danger-fraught slavery question the paramount issue.

These efforts of the Southern Democracy meet the hearty cooperation of the fanatical freesoilers of the North. They too want to keep up the "slavery agitation." They have profited by it and expect to profit by it still more. It is their only hope of undermining and destroying the peculiar institution of the South. It is the only means by which the freesoil Republican party in the North can be longer maintained. The moment that slavery agitation ceases, this Republican party must and will disband. Thus these Southern Democratic slavery agitators are by their own reckless partizanship actually maintaining the Republican party. If it were not for their silly efforts to keep up slavery agitation, the Northern sectional party would lose its present portentous proportions and sink into the insignificant compass of the old Van Buren and Birney Abolition party of 1848.

The fact is forcing itself upon the attention of observing men that these Southern slavery agitators are the South's most dangerous enemies. With loudest professions of ardent attachment to Southern interests upon their lips, while earnestly protesting their willingness to devote their lives to the protection of Southern rights, they are themselves by their agitation of this vexed question doing more serious injury to Southern institutions than all the combined forces of Northern Abolitionism. The leaders of the Free-soil party know all this, and they exult at the efforts of Southern Democratic demagogues to keep up slavery agitation and glory over its results. The editor of the New York Tribune, the great high-priest of free-soilism, thus rejoices over the continuance of this agitation. He says:

> "Slavery agitation" has done at least one present, palpable, and tangible good. It has prevented the passage *permanently from the grasp of the slave power*. But for this source of strength there would have been no, as Missouri has her, an Anti-slavery Legislature in session—first, a slave Territory; and in due course a slave State.

Yes, slavery agitation has done this and will do still more. It is the bane of Southern institutions. It is the fell destroyer of Southern interests. It is the worst and most dangerous and insidious enemy of Southern rights. If the people of the South are true to themselves, if they really want to promote the especial welfare of their section, if they do desire to preserve the Union and protect the South as a part of the Union, they must at once set their faces against this worse than useless, this deadly dangerous agitation of the slavery question, and sternly rebuke the Democratic party and the Democratic demagogues who are trying to prevent its suppression.

The Democratic party, like the Free-Soil party of the North, can't exist without this agitation. It is the breath in its nostrils. It is the sole element of its vitality. When by the common consent of the whole people and the joint efforts of the great men of the nation, irrespective of party, in 1850, slavery agitation was discontinued, and both the great political parties in 1852, through their national conventions, pledged themselves to discontenance all agitation of the slavery question in or out of Congress, most triumphant peace reigned throughout the nation. But the abolition faction of the North was completely broken up, and the Democratic party languished and grew weaker year by year and day by day until the revival of that agitation by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It has been revived to save the Democratic party from destruction, but it can only be maintained at the expense of the South. The question is presented to Southern people—shall the South be destroyed in the vain effort to prolong the existence of Democratic success? The last triumph of the Democracy was dearly purchased by the South and is worse than worthless to her. The administration she placed in power has turned against her and is successfully carrying out the purpose of the Free-Soil party that was held up as a bugbear to scare Southern men into the support of Democratic candidates.

It is essential to the safety of Southern institutions as well as to the preservation of the Union and the promotion of the welfare of the common country that this dangerous agitation should be suppressed. An opportunity is afforded to the South to do this. The American party is sedulously trying to attain this end. It wants to make the pure question of Americanism take precedence of all others. It invites its opponents to make this the paramount issue, and it appeals to the people of the South to rally to its aid in crushing out the Republican party and preserving the integrity of the Union by suppressing slavery agitation and protecting the institutions of our country from the baleful aggressions of foreign influence and political corruption.

THE AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IN MISSOURI.—Major Rollins, the American candidate for Governor in Missouri, is winning golden opinions and compelling to his support even the bitterest of his political opponents. There is a wide contrast between him and his Democratic competitor, Col. Stewart, who is a renegade Know Nothing. Gen. Price, who figured conspicuously at the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, has recently published a letter in which he thus contrasts the rival candidates:

> But it is objected that Major Rollins is an American, a member of the Know Nothing party. He has indeed been a Know Nothing; and remained in the order about fourteen months, as long as the prospects of the order were bright and encouraging he remained a member; and was active and zealous in the same. When they began to darken and frown upon the country, and not only threaten, but he published a card in the Missouri Republican, which was intended to carry the impression that he had never been a member, and he is as much worse than Major Rollins on this particular subject as if he had never added to his original Know Nothingism can make him.
>
> Major Rollins is a gentleman of character and integrity; a man of ability, liberal and conservative in his sentiments, and while I differ from him with regard to some of his political notions, I differ with Stewart as much; and while I do not esteem either politically, I consider a White a better Democrat than Stewart, and therefore, notwithstanding Major Rollins's Whiggery, support him with zeal and cordiality. Every true friend to the Union and Southern rights of Missouri will do safe in his hands.

This is very severe upon the Democratic candidate and justly complimentary to Major Rollins. But Gen. Price is not the only Democratic leader in Missouri who unhesitatingly endorses Major Rollins and recommends his election. Benton, himself, in a letter recently published in the Weston Commercial, commends the American candidate in terms of high praise and expresses a decided preference for him over Col Stewart. This letter is more remarkable for its unselfish sincerity, for Benton and Rollins have always been political and personal enemies. Col. B. says:

> I say to you what I said to all friends at St. Louis, that, between Rollins and Stewart, I consider the public interest of the principles of the great Democracy to require the election of Rollins. He is a United man, opposed to the Nebraska bill, against the nullification resolutions passed by the Missouri Legislature in 1849, and against secession in favor of the Union as the basis of its accession to the Union, ordained nullification and now on the slavery question, and every way a better Democrat than Stewart, let his party and his private character and antecedents be for the old issues which carried so many good patriots into Whiggery (such as National Bank, Internal Improvements, Protective Tariff), than on all these points he is with the progress of events, and swallowed up in the new and fearful question of the day, nothing else than to sweep the two halves of the Union, now separating them in political and social feelings, into open hostility, and not end in a separation of the States, if the slavery agitation continues their inflammatory work.

AMERICANISM IN NEW JERSEY.—The Morristown Jerseyman, a Republican paper, significantly, says:

> It is fact as gratifying as significant, that New Jersey was not represented in the late Democratic National Convention at Louisville, Ky. That organization being wholly in the hands of slaveholders, and the Democracy of the North having abandoned the rights of free labor in the Territories, it was impossible for us authority, or have fellowship with it in any manner.

And yet there was in that convention a number of gentlemen from several of the free States who came as the regularly appointed delegates of the American party in their respective States, and they willingly re-affirmed the material portions of the old platform and now stand fairly and squarely upon it. Among these delegates were some who "bolted" in 1855, but they are determined now that the American party North and South shall be presented to the country united, and that the pure question of Americanism shall alone be the precedence of all sectional issues. Since its first organization the American party was never stronger and purer and more harmonious in all sections, and in the whole Union, than it is at present. Hundreds of thousands of those who deserted it on account of sectional issues have seen their error and are gladly returning to it to be enshrined to sustain its principles to the end.

AMERICANISM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Southern Sag-Nicht organs have repeatedly charged that there was a coalition between the Republicans and Americans in Pennsylvania. We have already nailed this falsehood to the counter by the publication of the independent, straight-out American State ticket, nominated by the National American Convention in Pennsylvania. The character of that convention and the party it represents may be judged from the fact that Mr. B. S. Darit, a delegate who withdrew from it, in a letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin, assigns as his reasons for withdrawing that the convention was "composed chiefly of men who on all and the great question of slavery extension of little or no account, and some of them a one-sided view against any shadow of Republicanism." If there is any justice in Sag-Nichtism, the editors who gave currency to the slander upon the Americans of the Keystone State will make the correction.

THE LATE TRAGEDY IN CLARKE COUNTY.—Immediately after the late dreadful occurrence in Clarke county, which resulted in the death of John William Price and the serious wounding of Jame Price, his father, we gave a detailed account of the same. We have since then received a letter giving us further particulars concerning this most deplorable tragedy.

It will be recollected that the Messrs. Price, father and son, were riding in the road near Winchester, when James P. Gay met them, and fired, wounding the father, and then shooting the son so that he died in a few days. Gay was arrested and held to bail by the magistrate's court in $10,000 to answer.

The origin of the affair was a sketch written by Mrs. Price and published in the Ohio Farmer. It is said that she depicted with fatal faithfulness the career of Gay and family, and he took the terrible method noticed to avenge himself of his fancied wrongs. Previous to the murder, however, a brother of Gay met the senior Price (husband of the author) at Mr. R. A. Alexander's. There Mr. Price stated in writing that the article was not written at his dictation, nor with his knowledge. Indeed, the *nom de plume* of Mrs. P. was attached to the article without her authority or consent, by the Ohio editor.

This event has of course caused intense excitement in the county in which it transpired. Mr. James Price is recovering from his wounds, but the son sleeps in death, a victim to the enraged passions of Gay.

The mother, to whose pen all these woes are attributable, is almost frenzied with grief. Innocent of wrong, for the sake of amusing her leisure hours, she penned the simple sketch which has brought upon her head this awful catastrophe.

We are scarcely cognizant of an instance where the sympathy of all true hearts is so justly merited. In her deep affliction Mrs. Price has our heartfelt commiseration, with the hope that she may find in the courts of justice that atonement for her wrongs which the law provides.

COL. THOS. L. JONES.—We have received from various sources the most gratifying and encouraging accounts of the progress of our gallant standard-bearer, Col. Thos. L. Jones. Those who have heard his speeches inform us that he is gaining fresh laurels every day. Wherever he goes he creates an enthusiasm in his favor which can't fail to elect him triumphantly in August. The only objection that his opponents have yet been able to urge against him is that he is a high-bred son of South Carolina, a handsome man and very clever gentleman, and that he has a beautiful head of hair. It will appear supremely ridiculous to sensible people that these qualifications should be any objection to a candidate, but such are really all that have been urged against him. The people of Kentucky who see him and hear him speak will find that not only is the outward appearance of Col. Jones all they can ask, but that he is a chivalrous Kentuckian and an orator and a scholar, a gentleman of strictest integrity, and devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the State. Those who know him, of all parties, will be proud to hail him as an officer of the State, and will gladly aid his election.

A WIDOW MURDERED BY A SCHOOL TEACHER.—The Ogdensburg, New York, papers give the particulars of a murder in Louisville, St. Lawrence co. Edwin Eldridge, resided in Louisville in December last, and taught school during the winter. After his school closed in March, he went to Mr. Britton's where the deceased resided, to board, and was on intimate terms with her, and informed the family that they were shortly to be married. About the middle of May last, arsenic was seen in a valise of Eldridge's. On the 25th Mrs. Gould was taken sick, and her symptoms were such as usually follow cases of poisoning. She died on the 30th. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that she was *an eteute*. On being charged with having committed the offense he attempted to poison himself, but took so much that it operated as an emetic, and did not destroy life. The court held him for trial, and he is now safely lodged in jail.

COL. CUMMING.—The new Governor of Utah, if we may credit the numerous statements of the press in relation to him, is exactly the man for the place In view of the fact that the place has gone "a begging" for the last three months, it is not a little remarkable that it has fared so well in the end.

We entertain very confident hopes of the success of Col. Cumming's administration in Utah. He is represented as a splendid civilian and a gentleman in frontier life, as well as of great courage and coolness, and the projected removal of his family to the theatre of his duties affords no slight guarantee that he will exert all his powers in tranquilizing and elevating the community instead of merely subjecting it. This unquestionably is the true policy, and we esteem it a piece of public good fortune that a man so capable and apparently so inclined to execute it has accepted the responsible task.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT YOUNG.—In the death of Rev. John C. Young, D. D., which occurred at Danville on Tuesday, the 23d instant, the State of Kentucky has sustained a very serious loss. He was widely and favorably known as the President of Center College, a position which he had filled most honorably for more than thirty years.

Dr. Young was a Presbyterian clergyman of the finest attainments, an eloquent preacher, a strict disciplinarian, and an able teacher. To him Danville College owed not only its prosperity but very existence.

The pupils of the lamented deceased are scattered throughout the country, and many of them filling distinguished places. From some one of them we hope to receive a fitting tribute to the worth of the honored dead.

☞A letter from Philadelphia says that an American Ratification Meeting, in that city, Monday evening, was a large and enthusiastic gathering, and kept up to a very late hour. The speaking was spirited and the demonstration, in every respect, such as must have satisfied the most doubting mind that the followers of "Sam" are still about in that vicinity, and that they are united in support of the American candidates, whose nominations were ratified with a hearty good will.

☞The following remarks from the Richmond South would seem to indicate that the portents of the times have at length startled even Young America from his dream of exulting security:

> Unhappily this Washington riot does not stand alone. It is but the last of a series of startling and outrages in official order and the majesty of the law; and, instead of regarding them as isolated explosions of popular fury, we are constrained to acknowledge the prevalence of a general spirit of violence and insubordination. Within the last twelve months we have had organized insurrections in California, civil war in Kansas, a chronic rebellion in Utah, and lawless outbreaks in Boston, Cincinnati, and Western frontier, nullification in a half dozen States, riots in New Orleans, Louisville, Washington, Philadelphia, and other cities besides. Do these things augur well for the stability of our political system? What is the Federal Government worth if it cannot secure the execution of such order and the maintenance of its own authority? We have a Federal Government which has been administered with a gross material prosperity, and inflated with a spirit of reckless speculation and luxurious refinement and self-sufficient enjoyment of the folly of the torment, as if the were conscious of the special protection of Heaven and were above the ordinary casualties of humanity. This sort of apathetic absorption in present success and enjoyment is essentially characteristic of the age, whether as individuals nor as a nation; and it is a friendly warning to awaken us from the dream of safety and to fill our minds to higher and nobler aspirations. A consciousness of dependence is the surest guarantee of safety; and it is the want of this which we think we stand that we should take heed we fall.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, June 23.

The steamer Persia has arrived from Liverpool bringing dates to Saturday, the 13th inst.

The steamer Asia arrived out on the 8th inst. and the day on the Atlantic. The City of Manchester had also reached Liverpool.

The American advices received had caused an advance of ½d in cotton.

Mrs. Lees Knowles, the novelist, is dead.

The Parliamentary proceedings are chiefly of a local interest. In the Commons, Lord Palmerston announced that the French Government had given no opportunity for remonstrance in regard to its imprisonment of Pianori, a British merchant vessel by the French war steamer, for it had promptly expressed its regret at the occurrence, and dismissed the officer who ordered the firing.

The bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament was read a second time. The Roman Catholic members, headed by Dunlop, Keogh and Sadleir, are opposing the measure and had waited upon Lord Palmerston and also held a meeting for the purpose of securing relief for the Catholics from the objectionable passages in the oaths now taken in assuming office of government. The interview with Lord Palmerston was not satisfactory, and the Catholics had resolved to support amendments to the bill in committee, embodying their views and also to memorialize Parliament to frame an oath for all classes without distinction of creeds.

A meeting of merchants was held at Liverpool on Friday for the purpose of assisting the movement for obtaining an increased supply of cotton. Resolutions were passed declaring "to the present inadequate and uncertain supply of that staple as well as to the undue fluctuations in price, and expressing the opinion that the colonies of Great Britain offer a simple means of finding new sources for and development of the cotton plant, and that it is the duty of the British nation to aid the measures by which its growth may be established and extended. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

The general ruins in Ireland had largely benefited the crops, giving promise of fine yields and abundance.

France.—The returns from the Bank of France show an increase of upwards of fifty millions of francs. A large rate of discount is looked for. The harvest prospects of France continue satisfactory, and the accounts from the silk districts are more cheering.

In France the election excitement was increasing. The Spanish Mexican question remains unsettled.

The Birkenhead half of the telegraphic cable has been completed and pronounced to be perfect, after the paying out feats.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara is expected in the Mersey in a few days to commence taking the cable on board.

The firm of Evans, House, & Co, London and Australia shippers, has failed. Liabilities 200,000 pounds.

In France the Red and White Republicans have coalesced in their opposition to the government at the coming election.

Bank of France returns show a very large increase of cash.

A terrible catastrophe occurred in the theatre at Florence. During the performance, the scenes took fire, and, in the panic that ensued, no less than 40 of the audience were crushed to death and wounded.

The overland mail arrived with later dates from China, India, and Australia, but the news presents no features of importance.

The Persia left Liverpool on the 13th inst. at 2 in the afternoon, and arrived at her dock here at 7 o'clock this morning, making the trip in 9 days and 19 hours, beating the record of the steamer Niagara from Boston, on the morning of the 14th; on the 18th she passed a steamer supposed to be the Washington, and on the 20th passed a steamer supposed to be the American from Boston.

London, Saturday morning.—Latest.—Reliable advices from Konigsberg state that the new Russian tariff had been approved by the Emperor.

Golicheiser of Kittening, bankers, had failed. Liabilities £140,000.

The London Times's city article of Saturday morning, 13th, says: Funds firm to-day, at an improvement of yesterday after the regular hour. At the Stock Exchange, it is the discount market and at the Bank of England there was considerable pressure for money all day at 6½ per cent, that being the lowest rate. The final quotations of Francefunds show an improvement of ½ per cent.

Much excitement prevailed in the corn market during the week and a decided advance in prices for most de criptions has been demanded and in some instances obtained.

AMERICAN NOMINATION IN RUSSELL AND CASEY. We learn from the Somerset American that Hon. Wm. M. Green, of Russell county, has accepted the nomination of the American party of Russell and Casey counties, as their candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the next Legislature.

This acceptance is a subject for congratulation to the Americans of that Legislative district. They have chosen admirably well in selecting Judge Green is their Representative. The nomination was altogether unsought by him. He is now and has been for six years the presiding Judge of Russell, and has accepted this nomination at the urgent and unanimous solicitation of the party.

The American says: "Judge Green is a man of great moral worth, a clever gentleman, a man of excellent sense, and good judgment. No letter man could have been selected in the two counties. He has no opposition, and we have no idea that he will have."

THE COUNTY CANVASS IN BULLITT.—The canvass between the candidates for the State Legislature in Bullitt county is very animated. Walter Brooks is the American candidate, and A. H. Field he Sag-Nicht competitor. The Americans of Bullitt should take especial pleasure in defeating the Sag-Nicht candidate, and we are sure they will. Walter Brooks is in every respect worthy of the most enthusiastic support from his countrymen. If since will all work together with a will for him they will elect him triumphantly.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

THE COMET DID STRIKE.—After all the ridicule which has been heaped on the prediction that a comet was to collide with the earth on the 13th of June, after all the small witticisms which have been expended on the believers in the possibility of such an occurrence, it is now evident that some remarkable and unusual disturbing cause was in operation, over the whole country, at the very time predicted for the collision. The question, "will the comet strike?" is now changed into another form—has the comet struck. Let us look at this fairly for a minute.

During the discussion consequent on the prediction of Dr. Cummings, the astronomers favored us with many concurrent opinions going to show two things. First, there would be no collision; but, second, if there were, it would do no great harm. We were told that a comet was a gaseous body, that in event of a collision no perceptible shock would take place, and only some more or less violent atmospheric disturbance would result. In this statement all scientific men agreed, and we think the events of the 13th of June, 1857, will go far to confirm the accuracy of their deductions, and to exalt still more the wonder of the uneducated mind at the profundity and extent of astronomical research. But we must qualify this remark with another. It is, perhaps, not to be regretted that men of science were so unanimous against a prediction which has been pretty certainly fulfilled.

Why was this so? There seems to have been a knowledge universally diffused, that a comet was to approach unusually near the earth at this time. A very few were bold enough to say that an actual contact would take place, but, mark this, had the leading astronomers assented to this, and given to the prediction the weight of their names, they would have inflicted an evil much greater than the collision itself. Imagine for a moment the result. No matter how strongly they might have asserted the harmless nature of comets, one brooding horror would have dwelt upon the soul of man from the hour of prediction to that of fulfillment. As in the perils of storm at sea, when the sinking ship is settling to her doom, some go wild with hideous mirth, some curse their Maker and others sit down in the spirit of stoics, while with some reason is dethroned and suicide cuts short the agony, so would a large part of the community have felt and acted in expectation of the comet. We take reason to be thankful for this providential ignorance which saved us such a misery. This is alone a sufficient reason why philosophers, calm and secure in their own superior intelligence, should have denied the prediction. Again, here was another feeling, a pride of caste. Dr. Cummings was obscure, and they would not accept his calculations. At any rate, from whatever motive, they denied their truth, and it is fortunate for mankind that they did so.

So much for precedent circumstances demanding a consideration. Now for the coming. Dr. Cummings was right, what was to have been anticipated on the afternoon of the 13th of June, at the hour appointed, bearing in mind that the opinions enertained by astronomers as to the comparatively harmless nature of comets, were undoubtedly correct?

Simply, certain atmospherical disturbances, sufficiently wide spread, and so disconnected from common causes, as to be evidently due to some general and unusual agency. The tornado in this State was, *in itself*, no evidence; or tornadoes have frequently occurred in May. But the unprecedented series of tornadoes, at the same hour, in regions separated by thousands of miles, accompanied by unusual electrical phenomena, and preceded by other extraordinary circumstances, is what all that we had any reason to expect from the comet.

Now what are the evidences of such disturbances, and what are the attending circumstances?

The season had been unusual. From the 1st of April to the 15th of June, nearly twelve surface inches of rain had fallen, more than double the usual quantity. As the effect of collision suggested, the character of rain storms became unusual. In Philadelphia, on Thursday preceding, small black clouds passed over which discharged hogsheads of water in a solid bulk at intervals. In Ohio, on Sunday, two hogsheads fell in all, and covered a space of only some thirty feet, while all elsewhere was dry.

About the same time, remarkable rains occurred in Chautauque and Genesee counties, attended with floods. During all this time the weather was cool, the great heaths out of which tornadoes are always generated had not yet appeared. On Saturday morning was still and cool; until, all at once, at about 3 P. M., the very hour designated for the contact of the comet, there occurred in far separated regions a series of fearful storms, each the counterpart of the other, with a total disconnection, so far as any ordinary causation is concerned, but with such a remarkable coincidence as to time and character, that one single and unusual source can only account for them.

The storm in Oswego, Oneida, and Schenectady counties is evidently one, but so different was it in the prolongation of its track, that we have not decided it refuse to class it with any known phenomenon.

That in Massachusetts was less remarkable, but it seems to have been isolated from the New York storm.

In Connecticut, another eddy of the great whirl produced by the contact of the comet, struck the earth with that of the comet manifested itself at Wethersfield. "Hail stones fell very thick, and of a peculiar shape, being more like ice broken up in pieces of from half an inch to an inch in size. Among the hail-stones were noticed also icicles that fell from the clouds, ranging from two and a half to three inches long, and about half an inch thick."

In Kentucky, the city of Louisville was "visited by a storm that in terrible intensity and violence exceeded all the rest. The sky was overcast about dusk with a peculiar shade of blackness, and a wind storm that for a few moments seemed irresistible. Suddenly the wind ceased and the rain poured down in torrents, accompanied by the most vivid lightning and heavy thunder.

In Illinois, at Aurora, the storm was also terribly severe. At Pana, on the Illinois Central Railroad, it was far worse than even in Oneada county, of this State. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says "it has leveled twenty-five houses in our village, and done serious damage to fifty others. Many of the houses left standing are rendered entirely unsafe to being even and shattered. Some of the houses have been taken up so clean, and precipitated from their foundations, that you could hardly tell where they had stood. Some were carried through the air as if they were straws."

We need not add other incidents of these storms. Shall we call all this mere accident, or was some one cause or series of causes at work? The action of society were but what we have called them, the mere eddies of the great whirl produced by the contact of two immense gaseous currents of frightful velocity?

It was not to be expected that any one cause should die in its first effect. On Sunday afternoon he captain and crew of a vessel on Lake Ontario bi-directly saw something in the northeast part of the heavens, which he describes as a mass of luminous and translucent matter, apparently moving along with considerable rapidity. Some of the hands on the boat also saw the same phenomenon.

On the same day many heavy thunder storms occurred elsewhere, but the argument is now sufficiently full.

It is predicted that on a certain hour of a certain day an event will take place, to be manifested by remarkable atmospheric changes. On the very hour and the very day on the designated locality, in many localities, thousands of miles apart.

We have taken the affirmative of this question. We have piled up coincidences of prediction and fulfillment, such as will, we think, trouble any one who chooses to take the negative. Who will prove that the comet did not strike?

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The Great Deluge in Illinois—Barns, Houses, Men, and Horses swept off.—This town was yesterday visited by the most destructive flood that ever came upon it, from the many streams that pour their waters into the basin of the Cayuga lake.

The waters with a terrible energy swept off the whole line of buildings on the bank of Six Mile Creek, and flooded nearly the whole village.

The stack of chimneys and outside arrangements for the large steam engine of the Halsey grist-mill was carried away. Their barn, filled surrounded by water and far out in the stream, was swept off, with its occupants, four horses and four men. The horses and the men, as they parted from the building, struggled for their lives with a current of awfully exciting among such a mighty whirl of piled up waters. Some of the men and horses were carried with the fabric, crumpled into a shapeless mass, through the whole distance of the village, and took a fearful plunge below, and, strange to say, a man and horses passed through unharmed. One horse drowned in the lake above. A young man, Matthew Carpenter, has not been heard from—he is drowned of course. Presently the master stone arch spanning the stream gave way, and the human beings precipitated many feet into the waters so made with confinement and frightful in their rage, received the struggle for life they had just seen their fellows make, and with as remorseless as dreadful.

Mr. Moses Reeves, daguerrean artist, boarding in a floating timber, was seen to ride high above the surface of both portions of his body, for a distance, then, struck by a log, he disappeared, and his friends was lost; but by a strange good fortune he states that he emerged some rods below, clinging with a death grasp to his timber. Onward he floated among the wrecks of buildings and human beings, and saw a fellow voyager in the same rapid current, Mr. David Cook, gunsmith, who clutched with him the float and hung to it for life. He was finally cast on floating timber. At eleven o'clock in the night Mr. Reeves reached dry land about one and a half miles from his place of starting. He states that two other persons he saw go down. He never afterwards saw them.

During this time the extensive morocco factory and tannery of Samuel Stoddard, at the west end of the arched bridge, and the dwelling of James Grant, at the west end; portions of the beams of the Farmers' Hotel, Wilcox's livery stable, and some other smaller buildings in the vicinity; the entire livery stables and barns of James Cowles; the hat shop of J. S. Tickner, a part of Mr. Esty's tannery, the tobacco factory of H. G. Grant, the distillery, some barns of the Forest City Hemp, had tumbled down, with a crash and been washed away by the flood. Logs from buildings rocked to pieces had formed a barricade on Cayuga street, and the stream becoming blocked up, a branch forked out, flowing a channel among the dwellings in the vicinity, whose affrighted inmates fled through the rapids for dear life. A lumber yard was also carried off.

All escaped to an island, and spent the night in safety in the wreck of Moore's sash and blind factory, except Mr. Hawley, brewer, who was swept down the current. His wife and children threw him as he swept past his dwelling in the dark. In the morning found him far out upon the marsh. This afternoon the coroner holds his inquest upon his lifeless body.

Adown the main street of the village the water rushed from the bursting banks of the unruly creek all up to the gambrel joints of horses. It spread out over large portions of the town. The plank of the main street is corded up high. Here the ancient hill of below the gravel is in furrows exposed; there, spread of furrows, a deposit is made of soil from some far off farmers' lands. Very many get noticed by some marring stroke of this unfriendly flood. Dr. Stoddad, the Messrs. Halsey, the Cayuga division of the Susquehanna railroad—to log canal legislade of their track—and the corporation, are the principal suffers.

KANSAS.—It is said that the counsels of the Topeka leaders in Kansas were generally followed by the free State men in the Territory in the late election. Very few of them voted. The whole number of votes polled in Leavenworth county was only about 600, while there are 1,837 legal registered voters in the county. In the Leavenworth precinct, the largest in the Territory, there were only 215 votes taken. In Douglas county (the seat of which is Lawrence) two polls were opened, one at Lawrence and one at another point. No votes were polled at Lawrence and only 100 at the other poll.

The pro-slavery men are taking issue with Gov. Walker on the subject of submitting the proposed constitution to the people. They are led by Stringfellow and other bold men, and will probably carry their point and withhold the constitution from the people.

HON. ARCHY DIXON.—Last year the Sag-Nichts trumpeted the fame of this gentleman far and wide as a valuable and influential acquisition to their party. They exulted loudly over his professed adhesion to Democracy.

We learn from the Hopkinsville Mercury that Mr. Dixon has recently avowed his intention to support the principles of the American party and to vote for Hon. Jas. L. Johnson, the American candidate for Congress in his district. Mr. Dixon is ardently attached to Southern interests, and has become convinced that the Democratic party can neither save the country nor protect the South. There are thousands like him, who were beguiled into the support of Buchanan, who now repent of their error and seek safety for the country and true patriotism in the doctrines of the American party.

☞William Howell, Esq, late State Senator, is the American candidate for the Legislature in Larue county. Mr. Howell was a clear-headed, able, industrious, and efficient member of the State Senate, and will be a most excellent representative of the interests of his county.

The Elizabethtown Intelligencer says: "Although he has only one leg, he can get over the ground faster with that than any Sag with two."

GOLD IN WISCONSIN.—Mr. Wm. Delaney, a citizen of Chicago, exhibited in that city, a few days ago, a piece of gold bearing quartz, found near Waupaca, in Wisconsin; also, a specimen of pure gold, dug from a cellar in the same vicinity. The quartz specimen is quite rich in the precious metal. The particles are plainly visible to the eye, scattered in profusion over the surface of the rock. Particles of gold as large as a pea have frequently been dug out of the ground in the vicinity of Waupaca.

☞Gen. Cass, when last heard from, was remarkably well. He was engaged in preparing for the removal of his effects and family to Washington. He is packing up his pictures, stationery, mossicks, Egyptian marbles, Napoleon china, and other articles of virtu, of which he has a very large and valuable collection. All these are to be removed to Washington, which would go to show that he intends to make that place his permanent residence.

☞A Washington correspondent of the Richmond South says that General Walker has expressed an intention of going very soon to California, "where he can operate with more advantage than elsewhere in the Union." If he does not return to Nicaragua, this correspondent intimates he may organize and conduct an expedition into the northern territory of Mexico in order to avenge the shooting of Crabbe and his filibusters.

☞The wheat crop in Philips county, Arkansas promises a very extraordinary yield. It will be from 35 to 41 bushels to the acre. Of corn there will be an average of 50 bushels per acre.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN COX AND MASON.—We have heard rumors of a personal difficulty between Mr. Cox and Mr. Mason, the candidates for Congress in the ninth district. We apprehended that there was some foundation for these rumors because we know that Mr. Mason is in the habit, for want of arguments, of dealing in violent invectives and personal abuse of his opponents, and we know that Mr. Cox is a high spirited, chivalrous, and undaunted gentleman. We would hold his opponent to a strict accountability for his language. A writer in the Maysville Eagle the following account of the origin of the rumor, and we are gratified to learn that the difficulty has been settled and the canvass has been resumed. Mr. Cox has greatly the advantage of his opponent in debate, and his gallant, high hearted conduct of the canvass has challenged the admiration and won the favor even of his political opponents:

[Correspondence of the Maysville Eagle.]

MT. STERLING, June 18.

On yesterday, high words passed between Capt. Cox and Major Mason, in their debate in Owingsville—the particulars of which are, as near as I could learn from two gentlemen of each party, about as follows: Mason has a way of denouncing it upon nearly every question, and in accordance with the dastard propensity and unprincipled mode of electioneering, he charged the National American Representative in the last Congress with *selling* the Kansas bill to the South. Cox replied, intimating that there was a regular scheme and understanding between the Democracy and the Republicans to accomplish that end. Captain Cox, having before on several occasions come to the assertion with argument, and observed it, asked Mason in his reply to produce proof to this charge. Mason replied that HE DID. Cox then said, "I pronounce the charge a false one, and *demand the proof or evere emanates from hell!*" Mason replied that he would furnish it in a few days. Cox then left the house, but came him to understand that he would meet him in a concourse on the 15th. Cox promptly told him that wherever he was ready, just to put him; that he would be with him all the time. A difficulty was therefore anticipated at the meeting on Tuesday, and, prompted by the determined action of the mutual friends of both, and their advice not to commit themselves on the election that had one week ago. The mutuality in which it was conducting this canvass, is fearlessly and boldly holding him to account for all and every charge made in the line of high principles in debate, has taken them entirely by surprise, and has given to Cox, and his cause, hundreds of hundreds Democrats, numbers of whom will certainly vote for Cox at the August election. It is not beyond a question, a per cent ride running in favor of Capt. Cox, since the opening of the canvass, and if he makes an equally fair and honorable fight for the nomination in the district, mark my words, his majority will be fully equal to that he received in 1855, and to-day's occasion for it. Cox should it not? What has he done since that which should certainly entitle him to the confidence of his friends? In all the same gallant and chivalrous Cox. And in view of his additional experience, are not his qualifications greater? And is he not entitled to the confidence, receiving still more honor and credit upon the district?

MONTGOMERY.

PUBLIC LANDS — OFFICIAL REGULATIONS.—Attorney General Black has issued the following important circular:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 4, 1857.

The following regulations have been prepared for the convenience of those who may have occasion to draw conveyances, make abstracts, or collect evidence of title to lands sold by the United States:

1. The deed from the vendor to the United States and their assigns must be acknowledged according to the laws of the State, District, or Territory where the land lies.

2. A bond or draft of the land should be furnished, showing the boundary lines, their courses and distances, and the adjoining owners, streets, rivers, or other monuments.

3. Where the property proposed to be sold consists of more than one piece, the titles to which are derived through different persons, the dividing lines must be traced on the draft, and the separate pieces distinctly marked.

4. It is necessary to have an accurate and full abstract of title, showing its transmission from the original source to the vendor, with each transfer noted in the proper order of time, the name of each grantor and grantee written at length, with dates showing when each conveyance was executed, delivered, acknowledged, and recorded. This abstract must note every fact on which the validity of the title depends, and which is to be proved by matter of record, by deed, or *ex pus*.

5. The abstract must be verified by being accompanied, either with the original documents it refers to, or else with certified copies thereof.

6. The title papers must all be marked with numbers corresponding to the numbers under which they are arranged in the abstract.

7. When the title to the land has passed by devise, the will and the probate must be shown, and if the devisee is named proof of his identity will be required.

8. Where it has descended from an intestate ancestor to his heirs, satisfactory proof of the condition and number of the descendant's family must be given.

9. If the estate has passed by a judicial sale, or by a sale under the order of any court, or if it has been divided by proceedings in partition, the regularity of the sale or partition must be shown by a copy of the record.

10. The force'oure of a mortgage can be shown only by an authentic copy of the proceedings held for that purpose.

11. When the wife of a grantor has not joined in a deed, some evidence must be given that he was unmarried when he sold the land, or the middle of July, when it continues with a pertinacity which from time immemorial has strengthened the tradition of St. Swithin. This June, however, the falls of fall age at the time of the grantor.

14. When the title has passed through a corporate body, the charter must be produced, and the authority of the officer who granted away the estate must be shown.

15. When the estate has been conditional it will be necessary to furnish clear proof that the conditions have been fulfilled, or that they are barred.

16. When the title depends on statute law, other than the public laws of the United States; upon a local law differing from the general rule of the common law, upon a custom, or upon long usage, the facts or books relied on to establish it should be accurately referred to and the page noted.

17. Persons who claim title from lapse of time will be allowed the weight given to them by the judicial tribunals of the State where the land lies. An apparent defect in an old deed need not be explained if it be proved to be thirty years or upwards.

18. A title offered to the United States will not be regarded as invalid on account of an outstanding title which has been barred by a legal limitation. But, in all cases where time is relied on to extinguish an outstanding title, the party must show by clear proof that there is an adverse possession for the full period, but, also, that there are no persons who have rights that may be saved by exceptions to the statute.

19. Before sending the papers to this office for examination, they should be submitted to the attorney of the United States for the district in which the land lies. It will be his duty to certify an opinion in the whole title, and to state particularly whether the local laws are correctly given, the papers properly authenticated, and the facts established by satisfactory proof. Very respectfully,

J. S. BLACK.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, June 22.

Gen. Scott is here, having been sent for by the President to arrange matters with reference to the movements of troops for Utah. Their final order is he swept past his dwelling in the dark. In the morning found him far out upon the marsh. This afternoon the coroner holds his inquest upon his lifeless body.

Adown the main street of the village the water rushed from the bursting banks of the unruly creek all up to the gambrel joints of horses. It spread out over large portions of the town. The plank of the main street is corded up high. Here the ancient hill of below the gravel is in furrows exposed; there, spread of furrows, a deposit is made of soil from some far off farmers' lands. Very many get noticed by some marring stroke of this unfriendly flood. Dr. Stoddad, the Messrs. Halsey, the Cayuga division of the

OUR FASHION LETTER.—We give to-day, from our regular New York correspondent, the fashions for the ensuing month. Our corre pondent is high authority on the subject on which she treats, and we have the assurance of many of our fair readers that the letters have invariably been found correct and instructive in every particular.

☞Dr. W. J. Berry has declined making the race for the Senate in the counties of Ohio, Muhlenburg, and McLean. Mr. Henry D. McHenry has declared himself as the American candidate for the Senate in those counties. E. D. Walker is running upon the Emancipation and anti-American ticket.

THE VOTE FOR APPELLATE JUDGE.—We are informed that a private telegraphic dispatch from Frankfort, on Saturday evening, gives the vote in Monroe county—Bullitt 300, and Wheat 218. The Tax returns from Russell had not been received at Frankfort on Saturday evening.

COMING TO THE POINT.—Mr. Pryor, of the South, has for some time been airing his vocabulary pretty extensively at the expense of Howell Cobb, Rob't J. Walker, and a few other prominent Democrats, high in the favor of the President, but has hitherto ab. stained very scrupulous by from launching even so much as an epithet at the head of the President himself. He has lavished invective on Mr. Buchanan's right hand men, but has lavished only panegyric on Mr. Buchanan. This groundless and absurd discrimination has been widely noticed to Mr. P.'s disparagement, but, from the following highly appropriate strictures, we infer that he intends to lie under the reproach no longer. The symptom is an honorable one, and we hope it will be followed speedily by a restoration to perfect candor:

In a brief retrospect of the domestic policy of Mr. Buchanan, so far as it has progressed, it will be difficult for impartial persons to find anything to condemn in terms of positive censure. The same, unfortunately, can scarcely be said with regard to the foreign relations of the country. The voice of the country is almost unanimous in complaint of the conduct of the Government. It is well known that, despite constant outbursts of popular temper, our foreign policy has long been marked by a submissive apathy on the part of the Government, and that it has languished under a system of nominally dilatory and temporizing excuses. We regret, both on account of the unanimity with which the Administration of any great improvement in our foreign relations, but to observe, on the contrary, the early evidences of an inactive spirit and a vacillating purpose.

As to that vexed branch of our foreign policy, the Central American question, we have yet to understand what we really want, was for the ill-timed and dangerous delay which has characterized the negotiations for the acquisition of Tehuantepec to Congress. We had supposed that the conference had been brought to a stage, when it might have been indicated by a message to Congress what line of policy was to be pursued in this and other matters of foreign interest. It would seem, however, that no one would venture to exaggerate by any sort of amplification.

UTAH.—Lon, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says of the probable policy of the Administration toward Utah:

King Brigham has gone on an expedition to the north to plant another Mormon colony. It appears probable that the Mormons, who are well acquainted with every part of the interior of the continent, have selected spots for a number of settlements, where communities will be organized. They depend upon foreign immigration for a vast accession to their numbers, and of means to their colonies. It is not an extravagant supposition that ten years hence they will have a population of half a million, and a hundred thousand fighting men.

The idea that they can be exterminated or expelled from the country, or that their fanaticism will be repressed by force, is wholly absurd. Treason against the constitution and laws of the United States may be punished; and this is the extent of the power of the Federal government over this matter.

There is nothing in the constitution that justifies a crusade against polygamists more than against Abolitionists, or Romanists, or Calvanists, or seventh day prophets. The anti-slavery journals are the fiercest of all in opposition to the Mormons. If they can find constitutional powers for one crusade they can for another.

But the administration does not share in the extravagant views which are put forth on this subject, and the impression is that the Mormons will be quiet, take care that the laws of the United States be observed in the territory, and to exert every constitutional power to secure the due administration of justice.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN REGARD TO CENTRAL AMERICA.—The New York Tribune of Wednesday contains the following paragraph, which is of the "important-if-true" order:

A European officer, apparently of a very superior military education, is now actively engaged in different States of the Union in enlisting officers for some unknown military purpose. Only officers of artillery and engineers able to direct the construction of forts, fortifications are wanted. These enlistments are made with the ostensible design of forming a standing army in Central America and putting that country in an efficient state of defence against any future attack of militarists. According to statements made in connection with these proceedings, the five republics of Central America are to be transformed into one monarchy. The plan is to be carried out with the aid of a political party in Mexico and the landing of a military force is to be effected in one of the ports on the Mexican coast south of Coatzacoalcos. The whole intrigue may be in connection with the movements of Santa Anna, though it would appear that the latter has been unfavorable to the enlistment of material fit for transportation to the scene of operations

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural

THIN YOUR PEACHES.—It is now pretty certain that there will be a good crop of peaches in seedling trees in this vicinity, though the crop of the finer budded varieties will be quite short. There are some kinds of seedlings which if properly thinned on the trees will be very acceptable fruit, and, if brought to market in good order, will bring good prices. To secure the greatest advantage from this crop, it is absolutely necessary to begin now by thinning the fruit where it is too thick on the trees. The fruit should be thinned by hand, and should not be left closer together than six or eight inches, according to the size the fruit will attain when mature—the largest peaches requiring the most room. This process may seem tedious, it is so, but a moment's reflection will show that it "will pay", in fact we do not know of any work that will pay better. Seedling trees that are quite full, if allowed to ripen their load without attention, will produce little, dry, worthless fruit, that even in a season of scarcity will not pay for marketing, yet they may be so much improved by being properly thinned, that they will bring fine prices. The fruit will be much larger, better colored, and instead of being dry and flavorless will be juicy and luscious, so much so that you will be tempted to gather it with more care and send it to market with some regard for its appearance when it arrives there. We therefore urge every one who has seedling peach trees with full crops of fruit on them to begin now and thin them properly.

THE AUGUSTA AND SOLFETERRE ROSES.—We see by the last report of the Kentucky Horticultural Society that the worthy secretary puts after the name of the Augusta that of the Solfeterre in brackets with a note of interrogation, implying a doubt whether they may not be identical. We have heard florists say that they were so, but others quite as well qualified to judge say they are distinct, and that the Augusta is the better rose of the two.

Now the province of the Kentucky Horticultural Society is to settle all such questions as this, and we call upon them to investigate the matter this season and give the public the result. If they are identical, then a gross imposition has been practiced on the community, and many thousands of dollars have been fleeced from the confiding amateurs of our land by a respectable firm of nurserymen, but, if the Augusta is different from and superior to the Solfeterre, the rose has been sufficiently disseminated in the hands of experienced cultivators to remove all doubts in the matter. We hope the Society will, through a judicious committee, or in some other way, settle this question, as there are many anxious for correct information on the subject and look to them for it.

PEAR BLIGHT.—We are pleased always to receive from correspondents the results of actual experiments. The following experiment may be found worth repeating by persons whose pear trees may be affected with this disease. For several years past, the "fire blight" has been less common than formerly, and the exemption of the trees from its ravages has been in some measure attributed to this fact; yet, any one having valuable trees effected with blight will do well to try the experiment on them. Soap-suds is a valuable manure for healthy pear trees, making them vigorous and productive without adding very materially to their wood growth. The use of it, therefore, cannot do harm and may do good.

In all cases of blight in pear or any other tree, the first thing to be done is to cut off the diseased part well down into the sound wood, and this must be done even if the tree is thereby reduced almost to a stump. We regard any application to the soil rather as a preventive than a cure; the knife, we think, is the only remedy when the disease has shown itself:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

HOPKINSVILLE, June 17, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Fruit growers suffer annually great loss from the destruction of pear trees by fire blight, as it is termed, and I suppose there is no known remedy for it. In 1849 I settled in this county. In the garden were six large pear trees, all very much injured by fire blight, many limbs of two and three inches diameter entirely dead and all injured. The first summer I had all the soap-suds, after the family washing, thrown around the roots of three of these trees. They soon appeared to revive, and are now in high health and vigorous growth. Some years since, finding I had succeeded with the first trees, I began the application to the other three trees. One was so far gone that it will die, but the other two, although half the limbs appear dead and although falling off and the few leaves they put forth yellow, curled, and sickly at the time I commenced the application, yet they now are sending forth a new and vigorous growth of healthy foliage, and have every appearance of yet being thrifty and valuable trees. The experiment is easily tried by all, and I now feel confident it will succeed.

ISAAC LEWIS.

BUTTER MAKING IN NEW YORK.—The following report of the committee of judges on butter will be interesting to many of our readers, and they may get some items from it which may be profitable. On the whole there is not much variation from the practice in common use. The practice of washing the butter seems to be very general.

The idea of "solar evaporation" is novel, but we doubt its utility or practicability without inconvenience by many. We see that Mr. Carpenter churns at a temperature of 68 deg., which is higher than we have ever known good butter made at by about 8 deg.; 58 deg. to 60 deg. is found by careful experiment to be the best temperature for churning:

The committee would respectfully report that they have performed their difficult and laborious task, and that they have carefully examined all the butter offered, which was some seventy packages, being many more than has been presented for many years, and perhaps the most ever presented at any fair since the formation of the society. The committee found great difficulty in deciding on the merits of the different packages, but have done so according to the best of their judgment. They regret that they were limited to so short a premium, and that the samples were first rate; and only by a very close examination, after bringing all the packages to a certain standard, and reducing the number to twelve or fifteen as a test No. 1, would be re-examining, and finally awarding the premiums.

M. M. SMITH, Lewis Co.,
E. P. BENTON, Boston, Mass.,
} Committee.

Statements required of Competitors for Butter Premiums.

1. At what time was butter made, and from what number of cows?

2. What is the treatment of cream and milk before churning, in winter and summer, and why?

3. What is the method of freeing the butter from milk?

4. Do you use water in freeing the butter or not, and why?

5. What quantity of salt per pound, and the kind of salt used?

6. Do you use saltpetre or any other substance in making the butter, and why?

7. Has any kind of salt been found injurious in making butter? if so, state the kind and reasons.

8. What is the manner of packing and preserving the butter?

B. S. CARPENTER, Elmira.

Manner of Making Butter; yield of five Cows in thirty consecutive days (1st Premium).

In compliance with the rules of our Society, I submit the following method of our butter making. The milk when drawn is strained into tin pails, holding twelve quarts each, and set on the bottom of our cellar, which is a water lime cement, where it remains until it becomes loppered. It is then, both milk and cream, passed into churns, which hold as warm each, a pailful of water to six of milk added, and the whole brought to a temperature of 68 degrees. The churning is done by horse power, and requires about two hours. Just before the butter has fully come, another pailful of two of water to six of milk is put into each churn, to thin the buttermilk, so that the butter may rise from the milk. The butter is then taken from the churns into large wooden bowls, thoroughly washed with cold water, and salted with about one ounce of Ashton salt to a pound of butter, and lightly worked together with a common ladle, and packed into firkins, the next morning.

The firkins are filled within an inch or so of the top, a thin cloth spread over the butter, and that covered with salt and brine through the whole season. When the weather becomes cool, to hasten the thickening of the milk, we leave a quart or two of buttermilk in each pail when the milk is strained.

The butter from five cows, of which I offer a sample of twenty-seven pounds, was made in strict conformity to the foregoing statement, during the month of June—the sample was made during the last week of June. The cows were fed on pasture alone—no roots, grain, or slops of any description used.

The cows were all owned by me previous to the first of February, 1856. The milk from them on the 20 of June weighed two hundred and thirty-one pounds—measured one hundred and eighteen and a half quarts. The cows are all natives, with a slight mixture of Durham blood.

The whole amount of butter made in thirty consecutive days was two hundred and fifty-two pounds

Answers to the Questions Asked.

Nos. 1 and 2 answered above.

Nos. 3 and 4—We use water to thin the buttermilk, so that the particles of butter will rise to the surface.

No. 5 answered above.

No. 6—We do not use any saltpeter or any other substances in making butter. We have always used the Ashton Factory filled salt.

No. 8 answered before.

H. N. KIMBALE, RUTLAND, JEFFERSON CO.

Manner of Making Butter. (1st premium for 50 pounds made at any time during the season.)

Answers to the Questions Proposed.

1st—Butter was made in September, from fifteen cows.

2d. Milk is placed in a well ventilated room, with as small a surface exposed to the air as possible, and the rest shaded some to keep cool; is warmed in fall and winter by means of a stove. The cream is taken off as soon as the milk becomes thick, and sometimes before; it should be taken off before any specks show themselves on the cream. The cream is kept at about 56 or 58 degs., by means of coolers suspended in the well. Milk should be closely watched and not let the cream stand too long, as it injures the quality of the butter.

3d. The butter is rinsed with cold water.

4th. Water is used as being the best and most expeditious way of freeing it of milk; and good butter, I think, cannot surely be produced, in hot weather, without the use of water.

5th. We use the Ashton salt, three-fourths of an ounce to the pound, or rock salt.

6th. Use no saltpetre, as I think it does no good.

7th. I think the Syracuse salt injurious, as there seems to be an earthy substance that does not dissolve readily, and it shows itself in small scales on the butter.

8th. We pack the butter in shaved ash tubs, made from heart stuff, as all sap timber in the tub will soak the brine and become moldy. Pack as solid as possible, and cover with a cloth and a thick coat of salt, and exclude from the air as much as possible.

The cows are native stock, with no extra feeding.

M. G. & G. H. NORTON, GOUVERNEUR, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Manner of Making Butter—(Hard Water used).

Agreeably to the rules of the Society, we answer the questions proposed.

1st. From the 20th to the 30th of September, instant, and from thirteen cows and heifers, of improved native breed, and fed on grass only.

2d. In the summer, if the heat of the weather requires it, ice is kept in the strainer-pail while straining. The milk is allowed to stand in tin pans, in the milk-house, till thick; the cream is then skimmed into stone jars, and allowed to stand in a cool cellar, being occasionally stirred, till a sufficient quantity accumulates; it is then churned, with a dash churn, ice being added if necessary. In the winter the treatment is the same, except the milkhouse is warmed by a stove, and the cream is warmed in the jars by the stove, before churning.

3d and 4th. The butter, on being taken from the churn with a ladle, is washed with hard water, as long as it is tinged with the milk, because we think it the best way to free it from the milk and "whitecaps," or particles of dried cream, caused by too much air.

5th and 7th. The butter, after being washed, is salted with ground rock salt, five and a half pounds in winter, spring and fall, and seven and a half pounds of salt to one hundred pounds of butter that is to stand in the cellar through the summer—but we use no other substance, except ground rock salt, and that we have never found injurious in making our butter.

8th. The next morning after being salted, the butter is worked on an oak worker and packed in oak firkins or ash tubs, with ash or oak covers; we always reject basswood covers, as they injure the butter to the depth of four or six inches. The firkins preserve the butter best in going to market, as they entirely exclude the air and dust; the tubs are most convenient for customers. Our cows came in from the 18th of March to the 20th of June, and we have made and packed from them thirteen hundred and fifty pounds of butter, exclusive of that used in the butter used in a family of seven persons. We send our winter and spring-made butter to market up to about the first of May, the remainder in the fall. We have, for the last four years consigned our butter to A. H. Hovey, formerly a commission merchant of Boston, who has supplied his own table and those of individual families with it, and being now located at Grand Rapids, Mich., has ordered some fifty-pound packages, via Chicago, for his own use.

D. MINTHORNE.

Improved method of making Butter—Water and Buttermilk removed by Solar Evaporation.

This butter is made by my improved method, whereby every drop of water or buttermilk is taken out of it by solar evaporation. In this process I claim to have so perfected butter-making that butter may be kept sweet several years, without the rancid odor caused by the decomposition of water and buttermilk that pervades more or less of the butter at the present time. The following is an outline of my improved process:

Firstly—In churning the cream, enough ice should be put into it occasionally to make the butter come in crumbs; pour off the buttermilk and wash the butter several times in soft ice water, till there ceases to be any milky appearance; during the process of washing, should there be a solid lump of butter large enough to contain a cell of fluid, that lump should be crushed while in the water, and broken into a corresponding size of the other crumbs.

Secondly—Wash it in brine made of rock salt, saltpetre, *soft* water, and ice; skim the crumbs out of the brine with a skimmer; drain each skimmer full well; spread the crumbs of butter on zinc plates (in the proportion of one pound to the square foot of the zinc); in very hot weather these zinc plates should be set on ice water, while the crumbs are spread out thinly; place the butter in the middle of a milk room, open all the windows and doors, and after passing over it will evaporate all the moisture in less than an hour, in warm weather, if the room is suitably ventilated; the butter can be taken out to have any other moisture in the room, like water on the floor, or wet dairy furniture in the room. When the butter is perfectly dry, pack it down immediately after; there is no evaporation after it is thus necessary to pack it solid in a jar or tub. This will secure, unbroken, the crystals of butter and its original flavor. As near as I can ascertain, there will not be more than one salt or ten pounds of butter by the process of brine salting. But, as a general thing, butter made for hospitals, rich gouty invalids, and sick persons, the salting process should be omitted altogether. Butter made in this way (without salt), if sealed in cans or jars, and placed in an atmosphere or chamber of bin-oxide of nitrogen, I believe will keep any practical number of years.

I have also an improved butter tub, which I hoped to be able to present to you, but sickness has prevented me this year. It is a butter tub (turned) in halves, opening in the middle, like a hazel-nut (circular tenon) made of ordinary porous wood—ash dried, then placed in an air chamber, and after exhausting, I subject a solution of stone, which, by atmospheric pressure, will fill all the pores of the wood, and becomes petrified and coated with stone, without increasing the weight of the packages over the right proportion; the tub will be air tight, and possess all the qualities of a stone jar.

CABBAGE INSECTS—NO. 1.—It is one of the trials of the farmer and gardener to be obliged to wage a relentless war with animals of an insignificant character. It is not enough that "the plow and sow," for very likely, should the cause effort after these necessary parts of his labor be performed, there would be little for him to "reap and mow," at the appointed time in harvest.

Eternal vigilance is the price of the successful cultivator in field, orchard or garden, whether of which is any employment for the slothful to delve into, or he would surely put off *for to-morrow* what should be done to-day, and once allow any of the insect tribe to get the start of him, and the chances are lessened an hundred fold against their extirpation.

One reason urged quite frequently against applying such well-known remedies is, "it takes time, and time is so valuable." Well, sir, the losing a crop can as ill be afforded as the *lost time* to save it amounts to.

It should be taken as a maxim that a crop that will not pay its labor and cost, *would* the better unsown, and its place supplied by that which will.

The three worst enemies of the cabbage, and which prey on the Brassica family generally, are the fly, the slug or lizard, and the Asbury, or four-footed, sometimes called fingers and toes. Either of these is sufficient to blast a crop; the first commencing with the first appearance of the young plant above ground, the second soon after the planting-out, and the third begins to manifest itself usually when the plant is about half grown. Last year the fly was very destructive to plants in the seed bed; so much so that there was a great outcry for plaster.

We know one man who made $20 on cabbage plants alone, besides planting a large quantity himself, and all through a very simple remedy—tobacco dust. But the recommending this remedy is by no means new in these columns, although we are not strictly cautioned against making it known in the Country Gentleman, lest it should be the means of opening "Pandora's box" (there was no objection to its being known among us gardeners), but as nobody warn any one against divulging a secret to us, fearing on the destruction of vermin, for we surely should be of the last to engage by sodoing to alleviate some troubled fellow-laborer.

Its application is the grand point. It is not a little singular that the very plant the genus *Homo* should take such a special dislike to is also *the* plant to destroy a vast number of insects. Yet so it is, and it is quite probable that tobacco alone, in one form or another, is sufficient to destroy a large quantity of the insects injurious to a garden, if it can only be well applied. For our present purpose it requires the dust, which can be got at the tobacconist's for a dollar or two a tightly filled barrel, if applied for some time before the appearance of the insects. Generally speaking, it is a good deal too coarse, and therein consists its failure as often applied. What is wanting is some kind of a mill to reduce it to powder